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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/072,797	02/07/2002	Jeffrey Rodman	PA1094US	3595

29855 7590 10/31/2005

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EXAMINER

SCHUBERT, KEVIN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2137

DATE MAILED: 10/31/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>		<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/072,797		RODMAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>		<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Kevin Schubert		2137	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-20 have been considered. The examiner maintains his rejection. The previous action is found below with a response to applicant's arguments following.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,5-6,9-10,16-17, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schneier, (Schneier, Bruce. Applied Cryptography. John Wiley & Sons. 1996. Washington D.C. pages 176-183).

As per claims 1,10, and 20, the applicant describes a method for secure data transfer comprising the following limitations which are met by Schneier:

- a) generating an encryption key within a first device of the communication system (page 176);
- b) encoding the encryption key to form an encoded signal (pages 176-177);
- c) transmitting the encoded signal to a second device of the communication system remote from the first device (pages 176-177);
- d) decoding the encoded signal at the second device to extract the encryption key (pages 176-177);
- e) using the encryption key to encrypt and decrypt data for subsequent wireless transmissions between the first and second devices (page 176);

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As per claims 5, 16, and 17, the applicant discloses the limitations of claims 1 and 10, which are met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is also met by Schneier:

Further comprising an encryption/decryption module in the first and second devices for encrypting data for transmission and decrypting data received from the other device (pages 176-177).

As per claims 6 and 9, the applicant describes the method of claim 1, which is met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is also met by Schneier:

Wherein the step of decoding further comprises the step of performing error detection to determine if an error has occurred in connection with the reception of decoding of the encryption key (page 178).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-3 and 11-15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneier in view of Stein, U.S. Patent No. 6,297,892.

As per claims 2 and 3, the applicant describes the method of claim 1, which is met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is met by Stein:

Wherein the acoustic signal is DTMF tones (Stein: Col 3, lines 45-53);

Schneier discloses all the limitations of claim 1. However, Schneier is silent as to how data is transmitted between Alice and Bob. Stein discloses a method of securely transmitting data in which encrypted data is transmitted between two entities as DTMF tones.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was filed to incorporate the ideas of Stein with Schneier because sending encrypted data as DTMF tones is an efficient way to pass data in transmission/reception systems which operate on DTMF frequencies.

As per claims 11-15, the applicant describes the system of claim 10, which is met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is met by Stein:

Wherein the first device further comprises an encoder device for encoding the encryption key into an encoded signal for transmission (Stein: 18 of Fig 1);

Stein discloses the use of a DTMF codec (18 of Fig 1) which encodes a signal for transmission.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneier in view of Rallis, U.S. Patent No. 6,425,084.

As per claim 4, the applicant describes the method of claim 1, which is met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is met by Rallis:

Wherein the encoded signal is an infrared signal (Rallis: Col 5, lines 44-57);

Schneier discloses all the limitations of claim 1. However, Schneier is silent as to how data is transmitted between Alice and Bob. Rallis discloses a method for securely transmitting data in which an encryption key is transmitted between two entities as an infrared signal.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was filed to incorporate the ideas of Rallis with Schneier because sending data as an infrared signal is an efficient way to pass data in a transmission/reception system which operates on infrared frequencies.

Claims 8, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneier in view of Campbell, U.S. Patent No. 6,792,112.

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As per claims 8, 18, and 19, the applicant describes the method of claims 1 and 10, which are met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is met by Campbell:

Wherein the step of using the encryption key to encrypt and decrypt subsequent wireless transmissions further comprises the step of encoding the data into radio frequency signals (Campbell: Col 3, line 51 to Col 4, line 2);

Schneier discloses all the limitations of claim 1. However, Schneier is silent as to how data is transmitted between Alice and Bob. Campbell discloses a method for securely transmitting data in which data is transmitted between two entities as a radio frequency signal.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was filed to incorporate the ideas of Campbell with Schneier because sending data as an RF signal is an efficient way to pass data in a transmission/reception system which operates on RF frequencies.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneier in view of Doberstein, 5,809,148.

As per claim 7, the applicant describes the method of claim 6, which is met by Schneier, with the following limitation which is met by Doberstein:

Further comprising the step of sending a request for retransmission of the encoded signal if an error is detected (Doberstein: Col 3, lines 3-19);

Schneier discloses all the limitations of claim 6. However, Schneier does not disclose sending a request for retransmission of a signal if an error is detected. Doberstein discloses a system in which a request for retransmission of a signal comprising encrypted data is sent to the sender of the data if an error is detected. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was filed to combine the ideas of Doberstein with those of Schneier because doing so allows the system to make a request for retransmission of data so that the encryption key can still be built even if data is initially not received properly.

***Response to Arguments***

With regard to the Title, the examiner previously objected and suggested that the applicant amend to be more specific. The applicant has declined to amend the title. Though the examiner still strongly recommends amending the title, the objection has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments filed 10/14/05 with respect to claims 1,3, and 7 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Schneier does not describe wireless transmission as claimed but rather transmission over telephone, mail, overnight delivery, carrier pigeon, or face-to-face meeting. The examiner fails to see the applicant's argument that none of the above listed transmission methods are wireless. For one example, mail is wireless communication.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 4 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner notes that Rallis teaches another method of wireless communication, namely infrared communication. The applicant argues that no motivation to combine Rallis with Schneier is provided. The examiner disagrees and notes that motivation was explicitly provided on page 5, lines 4-6 of the previous action. The applicant then argues that "Rallis does not deal with secure communications between two devices". Assuming arguendo that the applicant's statement is accurate, the examiner notes that Rallis was combined because it discloses the idea of infrared communication. Infrared communication is known in the art, as evidenced by Rallis, as a form of wireless communication used in a plurality of systems that operate on the infrared frequency spectrum.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 8,9, and 19 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues the motivation to combine Campbell with Schneier. More specifically, the applicant argues that the previous action "does not explain why Schneier, which does not reference RF frequencies at all, is apt to be combined with Campbell". The examiner notes that the rejection present in the action was a 103(a) rejection. If Schneier had referenced RF frequencies, the rejection would have been a 102(b) rejection. The purpose for rejecting the claim under 103(a) was that

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Schneier had disclosed wireless communication, though not specifically the wireless communication method of RF frequency (or infrared as relating to claim 4). Though Schneier had not specifically addressed RF frequency, the concept of RF frequency is well-known in the art, as evidenced by Campbell, and commonly used in wireless transmission systems which operate on the RF frequency spectrum.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Schubert whose telephone number is (571) 272-4239. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KS

  
EMMANUEL E. MOISE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER